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U S S R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S

10 January 1967

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS ANNIVERSARY DECISION

Text of Decision

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 8 January 1967--L

(Decision of the CPSU Central Committee on preparations for the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution)

(Text) On 7 November, 1967, 50 years will have elapsed since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Soviet people, and together with them the working people of all countries, will solemnly mark this date of world-wide historical significance, the birth of the first socialist state in the world.

The 50th anniversary of the October is a triumph for Marxism-Leninism, the ideals of the workers movement, and the ideas of proletarian internationalism and the friendship of peoples. The Great October Socialist Revolution opened up a new epoch of world history, Lenin wrote, that of the era of the downfall of capitalism, and turned the destiny of mankind toward socialism. The development of mankind during the past half century proceeded under the banner of the triumph of the ideas of the October Revolution and of the tremendous revolutionary accomplishments which radically altered the sociopolitical image of the world.

The 50th anniversary of the October is a festival of the victories of communism, Marxism-Leninism, of the life-asserting teachings of Vladimir Ilich, Lenin--the inspirer and organizer of the October Socialist Revolution, the founder and leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and fighter for the unity of the international communist movement. Leninism is the ever-living fountainhead of revolutionary thought, revolutionary action, and revolutionary courage. More and more new generations of people, advocating the social reorganization of society, aspire to Lenin's ideas. Lenin's name is held in the highest esteem by all peoples on our planet; it has become the symbol of the new world.

In preparing for the 50th anniversary of Soviet power, the Communist Party and the Soviet people repeatedly express their love for Ilyich, who gave his strength and his inspired mind to the cause of the revolution and to the struggle for the happiness of working people; they express their unshakable determination to religiously carry out his behests and to preserve and multiply the gains of the October.

For the first time in history the October Revolution ended the domination of landowners and capitalists and brought down the order of exploiters. Under the slogan of "All power to the Soviets," workers and working people, peasants, soldiers and sailors stormed the old world and won. A dictatorship of the proletariat was established, a new type of state emerged--the Soviet socialist state--and the epoch of the domination of the working people began.

The economic and sociopolitical emancipation of the masses, their liberation from class and national oppression, and their manifold development--these became the goals in the building of a new world. Herein lies the profound meaning of the revolutionary humanism of the October Revolution: It opened channels for settling radical problems generated by the entire course of the development of world history which preceded it, problems such as the future of society, the nature of social progress, war and peace, and the fate of world civilization.

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The October victory confirmed Lenin's theory of socialist revolution. It withstood the historical test of Marxist-Leninist teaching on the inevitable downfall of capitalism and the assertion of socialism; on the vanguard role of the working class led by the Communist Party in revolution and in the building of a new society; on the dictatorship of the proletariat and its role in the struggle for the victory of socialism; on the Soviets as a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat and organs of real power of the people (narodovlastiye) in socialist democracy; on the union between the working class and the peasantry and other strata of the working people under the leadership of the working class as a decisive force in the struggle for social liberation; on the industrialization of the country and the socialist transformation of agriculture; on ways of settling the nationality problem; and on raising the standard of living of the working people and implementing a cultural revolution.

While greeting the 50th anniversary of the October the Soviet people sum up the results of their half-century-long road of struggle and victories. It is a road leading from the landowning, and capitalist order to radical socialist transformations, to a society in which exploitation is unknown; from an era when working people had no political rights to socialist democracy; from national oppression of peoples to their freedom and equality, to their freedom and brotherhood; from technical and economic backwardness to modern industry and mechanized collectivized agriculture; from illiteracy to an unprecedented growth in national education, science, and culture.

During the October days, during the years of civil war and foreign intervention, the lofty revolutionary spirit and heroism of the working class and the working peasantry was shown with particular force. The Soviet Republic was surrounded by an ocean of hostile forces, and its enemies predicted its inevitable and early collapse. They did everything possible to stifle and destroy the young Soviet Republic. Tremendous efforts were required to break through the ring of fire of the White Guards and interventionists, to overcome the economic blockade, hunger, and economic destruction. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, workers, peasants, and the Red Army defended the gains of the revolution and routed the enemy. The country then embarked on economic reconstruction.

The widespread heroism of the working people during the years of the restoration of the national economy and of the first five-year plans is one of the unforgettable pages of our history. Soviet people spared no efforts or means and consciously accepted privations; they worked stubbornly and courageously to overcome the country's backwardness and to transform it into a strong socialist power.

The feat of the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War against the fascist aggressors is immortal. The war was harsh and much blood was shed; the sacrifices it demanded were immeasurable. The Soviet social and political order created by the October Revolution, however, withstood the harshest test. The rout of the most shameless forces of imperialist reaction, the bitter enemy of progress and civilization--Hitler's fascism--showed the invincible power of the socialist state. The victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Fatherland War created conditions favorable to the development of socialist revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries as well as to a mighty upsurge of the national liberation movement. The strength of the socialist order was clearly demonstrated in the postwar years as well. In a very short time, towns and villages were rebuilt; farms destroyed by the war were completely restored; new successes were achieved in developing the economy, science, and culture; and the country began the all-out building of communism.

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The Soviet people have shown selflessness, revolutionary organization, endurance, conscious discipline, and purposefulness in solving the gigantic tasks history has set for our country. The memory of the revolutionary fighters, Bolsheviks and Leninists, who perished in czarist prisons and in exile, the memory of the people's heroes of the socialist revolution and of the Civil War, will always remain sacred to our people. The blood of millions of the best sons and daughters of the people who perished at the hands of White Guardists, interventionists, and fascist invaders has been shed on our soil. The glory of the sons and daughters of the people, who defended the freedom and independence of our motherland, will not fade. Never will the courageous builders of the first five-year plans, of new factories and collective and state farms, be forgotten. The deeds of those who by their labor multiplied the material and spiritual wealth of Soviet society will live forever. Great is the road traveled by our people and great is their feat; they will be an everlasting example to coming generations, to all who chose the road to freedom.

For half a century, the red banner of socialism has been fluttering victoriously over our country; for half a century, the Soviet people have been implementing the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. They have achieved much. Ultimate victory of socialism in the USSR and transition to communism is the most important result of the revolutionary transformations in our country. Fifty years of the October have meant the establishment of a major socialist industry with stable rates of development, equipped with modern machinery, able to solve the most complex scientific technical problems and national economic tasks.

The transformation of the Soviet Union into a mighty industrial power is a tremendous victory for the working class and for all the people. The working class of our country is carefully cherishing and developing the glorious working traditions of the first five-year plans.

Fifty years of the October have meant implementing the Lenin plan of cooperation in the countryside and creation of a major socialist agriculture. The victory of the collective farm order brought a social revolution in the pattern of rural life. The material well-being of collective farm workers have improved and the political and cultural standards of rural workers have immeasurably increased. The glorious collective farmers and state farm workers are toiling with ceaseless energy to insure the further upsurge of agriculture and to multiply the wealth of our motherland.

Fifty years of the October signify a raising of the living standard of the people; the right to work and leisure, to free education, medical services, and pensions have become amenities which to Soviet people seem natural and to which they have become accustomed. Socialism has brought the Soviet man certainty regarding his future; neither the fear of unemployment, nor that of arbitrariness (proizvol) and poverty hangs over him. In socialist society concern for man, for his welfare, is the highest goal of the party and the state.

Fifty years of the October mean implementing of a cultural revolution. Socialism brought Soviet people education and enlightenment; it raised and immeasurably enriched the spiritual life of society. Soviet scientists worthily serve their people; Soviet science has scored wonderful results in all branches of modern scientific-technical progress. Its services to the opening up of outer space are great.

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Socialist culture, literature, and art, which had incorporated the best gains of the past, become an integral part of the common proletarian cause; they are actively contributing to the upbringing of a man with a comprehensive education--a man of communist society. Fifty years of October have brought to the people a growing social, political, and ideological unity. On the basis of the community of the fundamental interests of the workers, the union of the working class and the peasantry has consolidated--a union that was formed and strengthened in the joint struggle to build socialism and communism.

Another result of the fifty years since October is the consolidation of the inviolable fraternity of all the peoples of our motherland. The Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaydzhan, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian, Kirgiz, Tadzhik, Armenian, Turkmen, and Estonian peoples are free and enjoy equal rights. All nations and nationalities are joined in the indestructible Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. By joint effort they have built socialism, have arrived on the road to prosperity, and have achieved enormous successes in developing economy and culture. As a fraternal, united family of the peoples of the USSR we have maintained the conquests of October and achieved immense results along our chosen path.

The experience of developing the USSR, a unified, socialist, multinational state, leads the way and explains the significance of socialism in solving the age-old nationality problem. It represents the triumph of the idea of proletarian internationalism in practice.

Fifty years of October saw the birth of the man of a new world, of a new morality. The victorious October Revolution brought with it a resolute struggle against customs and prejudices of the world of private ownership, against its (individualism), egoism, and mercenary spirit. The years of socialist construction have radically changed the character of relationships between people in our country. The view of bourgeois ideologists who believed that socialism would not surmount the forces of inertia and of individualistic morals of the old society have been proved wrong. In the years of Soviet rule new generations of people with a highly developed political consciousness and a new attitude toward labor have emerged. They have been brought up in the spirit of collectivism and comradeship, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism. A new human character has been forged, the character of a revolutionary and a fighter for our great cause.

In our country the democracy of socialism was born and became established--the widest, most representative and just democracy of all. The rule of the Soviets, which was born in the revolution, is a rule of the people and for the people. It gave the workers broad opportunity to participate in directing state, production, and public affairs. Socialist society enhances the civic standing and the dignity of man, while placing before him the loftiest goals and creating all the conditions necessary for conscious, creative activity by the masses in building communism.

In the life of our society the role of Soviet trade unions as a school of communism is growing. They enlist millions of workers in the building of communism. The activities of an active helpmate of the party, and of a leader and organizer of Soviet youth--the Leninist Komsomol--are expanding in scope. The Soviet system has been a great school for tempering and instilling courage in youth. Also widely developed are sports, and cooperative, scientific-technological, and other public organizations of the workers.

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Socialism has safeguarded the political and economic equality of the rights of women. As a result of the October Revolution women have become active participants in the new life. In war years as well as in the years of the building of socialism and communism, glorious Soviet women were and continue to be paragons of valor, self-denial, and persistent toil. In very field--industry, agriculture, education, public health, science, culture, child-rearing and running the state--women are in the vanguard of the builders of communism.

The results of the October Revolution and the lessons learned from history irrefutably prove the superiority of socialism over capitalism. The development of Soviet socialist society and its achievements have demonstrated that socialism as a social order guarantees systematic efficient development of social production, growth of the affluence of the people, culture, democracy, and the real freedom of the workers. Experience gained in building socialism has shown the great complexity and creativity of the revolutionary reconstruction of society, and the new problems, tasks, and historical changes it encounters in the course of its development.

Soviet society was formed, developed, and strengthened in fierce class battles. In solving the very involved task of practical implementation of the ideals of scientific socialism, our people, led by the Leninist party, followed a new trail, never before blazed by anyone. In the fight for Soviet rule and the victory of socialism, the working class and all workers had to surmount numerous obstacles and hurdles and to cope with incredible difficulties.

The proletarian revolution primarily gained victory in one country, in a country whose economy was backward and strongly undermined by the imperialist war and foreign intervention. Soviet people built socialism amid hostile imperialist encirclement and under a constant threat of armed intervention. Our country had to suffer military ordeals of the worst kind, with irreplaceable losses in human lives and vast material damages. The path covered in 50 years has brought to our party and people joyous victories as well as bitter losses, temporary failures, and mistakes. Our party emerged from all these trials even more hardened and stronger in dauntless revolutionary optimism and convinced of the victory of the great communist cause. Even now we have many unsolved problems. The party evaluates the state of affairs soberly; it sees the tasks that must be dealt with and takes appropriate measures to solve them.

The greatness and strength of socialism as an idea and as a system of social relations is particularly apparent in the fact that the first country of socialism succeeded in achieving, despite all difficulties, what many contemporaries thought impossible. Our country has reached a level which allows us to develop the economy and to raise the well-being of the people even more successfully: socialism is a constantly developing society which, in the course of its progressive development, opens up ever new reserves and resources. These resources and advantages of socialism cannot be exploited automatically on their own, but only as a result of the conscious toil of millions.

The role of the Soviet working class as the creator of the new society is a great one. Its historic mission was implementing the October Revolution and the building of socialism. The working class is the leading force of the Soviet society in its march toward communism.

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The world-historic victories of the Soviet Union have fully proved the teaching of Marxism-Leninism on the historic role of the working class and the correctness of the path followed by our people since the October and during all the succeeding years, under the leadership of the CPSU and under the banner of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The Communist Party carries high the great banner of Lenin.

In the most difficult times, during the years of struggle for Soviet power, during the days when the working people suffered because they had lost Lenin, and during the period of harsh trials during the Great Fatherland War, wonderful sons and daughters of our people joined the Lenin party, to fight in its ranks for the victory of the workers cause. Always and everywhere communists unwaveringly went to the most difficult sectors of the struggle and of construction work. In the course of revolutionary struggle and socialist transformations, the party developed numerous cadres of workers in all branches of the economy and culture. The Communist Party is flesh of the working class, of the toiling people, of the creators. It constantly enjoys their unanimous support. The trust of the working people is dear to the party; it has no interests other than those of the people.

The CPSU has come to the 50th anniversary of the October fully armed with abundant experience in the guidance of communist construction work and the domestic and foreign policy of the country. The party defended its over-all line in the implacable struggle against Trotskyites, petit bourgeois adventurers, rightwing opportunists, national deviationists, and other anti-Lenin trends and groups. Being guided firmly and consistently by Marxist-Leninist principles, constantly developing and enriching the theoretical inheritance of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, the CPSU leads the Soviet people with assurance along the road of building communism and successfully implements its role as organizer and political leader of the Soviet people.

The experience of the CPSU as a party of the Great Socialist Revolution, as the guiding force of a socialist society built in a country where the most heterogeneous socioeconomic patterns earlier existed--from patriarchal-tribal to capitalist conditions--is of a tremendous international significance. In creating a new life, communist and workers parties and peoples of fraternal countries attentively study and make extensive use of the experience of socialist and communist construction in the Soviet Union. The valuable experience of the fraternal parties in the construction of socialism is being used extensively in our country. Mutual support and assistance, the reciprocal exchange of experience, have become a powerful factor in our successful advance and progress.

During the 50 years since the October radical changes have taken place in world politics. In its first decree, that on peace, our revolution resolutely rejected the policy of plunder and force on the world scene. It was precisely after the October that two opposing trends, two lines, developed in world politics: the line of peace and freedom of peoples embodied by socialism, and the line of war and enslavement, pursued by imperialism. The Soviet state proclaimed--and implements in practice--a new principle in relations between peoples and countries, the principle of equality, sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs. Beginning with Lenin's decree on peace, the Soviet Union has been pursuing a foreign policy which is in accord with the most urgent aspirations of peoples.

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This policy is one of providing conditions conducive to building socialism and communism, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, supporting countries, supporting in every way the struggle of peoples for national and social liberation, cooperating with the young developing countries, consistently implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders, and struggling to deliver mankind from a new world war.

The Soviet people are observing the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution under conditions of further strengthening the international position of our country. The Soviet Union is making an important contribution to the defense of world peace and the security of peoples, as well as to the struggle of the working masses for freedom, peace, and social progress. For half a century this country of the October Revolution has been leading world progress. Having attained the position of a highly developed socialist society, our people have immeasurably broadened their potentialities to influence the acceleration of social changes throughout the world. The construction of socialism and communism in the Soviet Union is one of the most important elements of the world revolutionary process. Socialism now influences world development, first of all through the positive power of its example. The might of our country, its example and prestige, its activities on the international scene devoted to the services of the ideals of socialism, are acquiring ever-increasing importance in solving world problems in the interest of the working people of all countries.

The Great October Socialist Revolution has vast international significance. It has accelerated the course of historic developments in the world. The ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the ideas of the October Revolution, have spread throughout the world. They have aroused peoples to struggle for their freedom and independence against oppressors. The achievements of the October Revolution became a firm foundation for revolutionary changes in all parts of the world. The victory of the socialist revolution in many countries of Europe and Asia, and in the Western Hemisphere in Cuba, the establishment of a world system of socialism--all this is a continuation of the revolutionary renewal of the world begun by the October Revolution.

The October Revolution revealed the worldwide history-making role of the working class as the standard-bearer and chief fighter for socialism, as the most progressive class force with the greatest fighting spirit in our time. It provided powerful stimuli to the revolutionary movement of the international working class, making it the focal point of our epoch.

The October Revolution became the turning point in the development of the national liberation movement. It demonstrated the possibility of the complete national liberation of peoples; it marked the beginning of crisis in the colonial system and opened up realistic prospects for national liberation revolutions. The smashing of colonial empires, the participation of previously enslaved peoples in international life as active and independent forces, their striving for social progress--all this is inseparably linked with the October Revolution, with the successes of socialism, and with the class and anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the world.

The Great October Socialist Revolution united in a single stream the struggle of the proletariat and other revolutionary forces for socialism and the struggle of the oppressed peoples against national and colonial oppression. It revealed the vitality of and necessity for a union of the working-class movement and the national liberation

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struggle of the peoples in the name of victory over imperialism, in the name of a triumph of national and social freedom; it exerted a vast revolutionizing influence on the peoples of the world; it strengthened the resolve of the proletariat in all countries; it aroused the oppressed nations; it awakened broad social strata to active political life. It contributed vastly to strengthening the efficient organization of the working class and the working people throughout the world, which found expression in the growth of communist parties, in the rapid development of trade unions, of women's and youth organizations, and of all progressive social forces.

The October Revolution became the cradle of the modern world communist movement, which in our day has become a most influential political force in the struggle for revolutionary reform along socialist lines.

The communist movement has demonstrated its ability to staunchly and consistently uphold the interests of the working people. The strategic line of the present-day communist movement was defined in the declaration and statement of the Moscow conferences of representatives of communist and workers parties--loyalty to which is an inalienable feature of Marxist-Leninist parties.

The 50-year history has proved the correctness and vitality of Marxism-Leninism and the impotence of reformism and social democracy. Experience shows that success is achieved by those communist parties which unswervingly follow Marxism-Leninism, and that any revision of Marxism-Leninism and any attempts to replace Marxism-Leninism with pseudorevolutionary phraseology and dogmas are inevitably a failure. An implacable struggle is going on between socialism and capitalism, between the forces of progress and imperialist reaction. Imperialism stops at no crime in its attempts to arrest the march of history, to stem the mighty torrent of the revolutionary liberation movement. American imperialism has assumed the role of a world gendarme and is increasing its provocations in various parts of the world. The U.S. imperialists have unleashed a bandit war against the Vietnamese people and are trying to stifle the freedom and independence of the people and to establish their rule. This calls for a strengthening of the unity of all revolutionary and progressive forces in order to give a vigorous rebuff to the aggressors in the struggle against imperialism.

The experience of 50 years clearly shows the stability of the Marxist-Leninist thesis on the indivisibility of national and international tasks of revolutionary forces. Loyalty to proletarian internationalism is a guarantee of the successful advance of the revolutionary cause in each individual country and on an international scale. The Soviet Union, says the CPSU Central Committee decision, is in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism. The CPSU, sacredly fulfilling its international duty, is doing its utmost to strengthen the cohesion and might of the socialist system, and the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism. It supports the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat against capitalist slavery; it supports the people fighting against colonial oppression and neocolonialism; and it is steadily pursuing the policy of strengthening the alliance with the forces of national liberation.

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Since the first days of its existence, the land of the Soviets has maintained an international alliance with the proletariat, with the working people of the whole world. This alliance is a powerful source of strength for both the first socialist country and the entire international revolutionary movement. Soviet Communists and all the Soviet people highly value the international support of their brothers abroad. The Soviet people vividly recall the participation of thousands upon thousands of internationalists who defended the first fatherland of the working people with arms in their hands. The powerful "Hands off Soviet Russia" movement became the symbol of international unity. The Soviet people will never forget the fraternal solidarity with them in the years of socialist construction in the USSR, as well as the merger of the anti-fascist resistance movement with them during the years of the Great Fatherland War.

The growth of the international revolutionary movement, and the sympathies and support for the land of Soviets of the working class and working people of the whole world, are an inspiration to our people in the struggle for the victory of communism. Our party and people have a highly developed feeling for international solidarity and friendship with their class brothers--their brothers in the common struggle for the cause of peace, democracy, and socialism.

The historical experience of the October Socialist Revolution, of the world revolutionary movement, irrefutably proves that the vital interests of the working people and all-round social progress can be realized only on the roads of socialism; that the working class, in alliance with the broad masses of the people, is the chief motive force of modern history; that Marxism-Leninism is the only scientific, truly revolutionary ideology of the international working class, of world socialism; that socialism brings social and national liberation, equality, and new life to all oppressed nations and peoples.

The Communist Party and the Soviet people are preparing for the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with a feeling of justified pride in what has been achieved and with a clear vision of the future.

An important landmark in the progress of our country toward communism was the 23d Congress of the CPSU. The party congress, on the basis of profound scientific analysis, determined the chief tasks of the present stage of communist construction. The party has worked out and is implementing very important measures to strengthen and develop Leninist norms in party and state life, perfect the principles of collectivism in work, develop interparty democracy, develop criticism and self-criticism, and improve the methods of national economic management.

The tasks and plans for the forthcoming years outlined by the party congress are bringing to life new forces, new energy among the Soviet people. Celebrating the anniversary of the October Revolution has become a tradition of the Soviet people. Every Soviet citizen, every family celebrates the Revolution anniversary as a most joyful, great, and important event. The 50th anniversary of the October Revolution is a special holiday, however. During the days of this anniversary, our party and the Soviet people will review the results of the path covered throughout the historic epoch. (While reviewing) the past, we fully realize that we are faced with new tasks in building communism. Successful solution of these tasks will bring new victories for the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, the Communist Party, and the Soviet people.

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The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union decrees: To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution as a great holiday of the working people, a glorious holiday of all peoples of the USSR, as the triumph of the ideas of the October Revolution, the ideas of communism.

Remembering the words of V. I. Lenin that the best way to celebrate the anniversary of the Great Revolution is to concentrate on pending problems, the CPSU Central Committee recommends that party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organizations develop even more broadly the struggle to implement the plans outlined by the 23d CPSU Congress and direct the efforts of the working people toward solution of the following most important tasks: further considerable growth of industry; raising of the effectiveness of social production on the basis of all-round utilization of scientific and engineering achievements; growth of labor productivity; improvement of the system of planning and economic incentive; perfection of social relations; securing of high and steady speed of agricultural development, and considerable increase in agricultural production on the basis of its intensification; further considerable upsurge in the material and cultural standard of living of the people; expansion of residential and cultural and everyday services construction in towns and countryside; further improvement of socialist democracy; raising of the role of the soviets of workers deputies and complete utilization of their powers in implementation of tasks concerning economic and cultural construction work; development of active participation by the working people in all spheres of public life; strengthening the responsibility of executive organs, deputies, and officials to the people; strengthening socialist norms of life; enrichment of the revolutionary traditions of our society; and all-round communist education of the people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and friendship of peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee further recommends to the central committees of the communist parties of union republics, kray party committees, oblast party committees, town and rayon party committees, and primary party organizations the launching of extensive organizational and political work in connection with the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It considers it expedient that the central committees of the communist parties of union republics, oblast, kray, town, and rayon party committees, primary party organizations, and workers collectives discuss problems linked with the preparations for the 50th anniversary of the October. Every oblast and rayon, every enterprise, state farm or collective farm, must prepare its own concrete plans for the festival.

In political work among the working people it is necessary to profoundly reveal the worldwide historical significance of the October in the revolutionary transformations in our country, its influence upon processes occurring in the world, on the victories of socialist revolutions in other countries--to broadly reveal the radical advantages of socialism over capitalism. It is necessary to demonstrate in every way the historic struggle of the CPSU for the victory of the ideas of scientific communism, against anti-Marxist trends and deviations, for the triumph of Lenin's policy of the party.

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The preparations for and celebration of the 50th anniversary of October must facilitate the further development of the revolutionary and labor traditions of the people, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the inculcation in the working people of high moral qualities, devotion to communist ideals, a sense of civic responsibility, implacability toward bourgeois ideology, the capacity to put the interests of the socialist motherland above all else, and readiness to defend with arms the achievements of socialism.

Old Bolsheviks, participants in the October Revolution, veterans of the civil and great fatherland wars and veterans of labor should be called upon more extensively to participate actively in the celebration of the jubilee. Approval is given to the initiative of workers and collectives of enterprises of industry, transport and building projects, and workers at collective and state farms to hold socialist competitions in honor of the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution, for the prefulfillment of the five-year plan, and the development of the national economy.

It is recommended that the central committees of communist parties of the union republics, kray and oblast committees of the party, the AUCCTU, the Central Committee of the Komsomol, party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organizations develop socialist competition to raise the effectiveness of public production and the growth of labor productivity, to increase the technical level and improve quality of production, economy, and thrift, to introduce into industry and agriculture the latest achievements of science and technology, to scientifically organize production, strengthen socialist labor discipline, and achieve good organization.

As symbols of labor glory, memorial banners of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and the AUCCTU, as well as all-union prizes, will be instituted in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It is decreed that after the results of socialist competition in honor of the 50th anniversary of October have been established, the memorial banners are to be kept permanently by the collectives and enterprises of industry, building organizations, and collective and state farms achieving the highest results in fulfilling their obligations.

It is recommended that the AUCCTU, committees, and councils of trade unions work out and apply measures for the broad participation of trade union organizations in the preparation and celebration of the 50th anniversary of Soviet power. Trade union organizations are to support and develop the initiative of industrial and office workers in socialist competition, in the movement for communist labor, to strengthen their work in improving the organization of labor and the everyday life and leisure of the working people.

It is recommended that the Central Committee of the Komsomol work out measures for Komsomol members and young people to participate in the preparations for the 50th anniversary of October. The work of Komsomol organizations must be directed toward educating the upcoming generation in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions of Great October and in faithfulness to the testament of Lenin and to the cause of the Communist Party. It is necessary to develop in every way and support among young people the aspiration to the material and spiritual riches of the socialist fatherland.

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The initiative of local soviets and workers collectives which have outlined a broad program to beautify streets and squares with plantings and to lay out squares and parks in honor of the 50th anniversary of Soviet power, is approved.

In preparing and carrying out the celebration of the 50th anniversary of October, throughout the nation the memory of those who fell in the struggle for the cause of the revolution and for the establishment and strengthening of Soviet power is to be marked. Old Bolsheviks, active participants in the Revolution, the civil and great fatherland wars, veterans of labor, heroes of the five-year plans, and active participants in the building of socialism are to be honored at meetings.

Editorial boards of the newspapers PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, RURAL LIFE, SOVIET RUSSIA, TRUD, and KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, editorial boards of the magazines KOMMUNIST, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN, AGITATOR, POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE, and editorial boards of central, republican, kray, oblast, town, and rayon newspapers and magazines, the Committee for Broadcasting and Television at the USSR Council of Ministers and its local organs must give wide coverage to preparations for the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution. Press, radio, and television must present an image of the glorious revolutionary activity of our party, of the achievements of Soviet state and social order, of the superiority of socialist democracy of the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union, and of the courage and heroism of the people. They must depict the selfless toil of the Soviet people and inspire them to new labor feats.

The State Committees for Science and Technology of the USSR Council of Ministers and the councils of ministers of union republics must give wide publicity to the achievements of Soviet republics, through exhibitions and by other means.

The USSR Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Academy of Social Sciences at the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Higher Party School at the Central Committee of the CPSU, the AUCCTU, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the Committee for Press at the USSR Council of Ministers, the Committee for Cinematography at the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the State Committee for Professional and Technical Education of the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Communications, the Board of the All-Union Society Znaniye, the boards of the USSR writers, artists, composers, film workers, journalists, and architects unions, and the Central Council of the Union of Sport Societies and Organizations are asked to implement preparatory measures for the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution.

They will devote special attention to: preparations for publishing scientific and popular-historical, social-economic, political, and military literature, fiction and children's books which should be written by old Bolsheviks, veterans of the revolution, the civil and great patriotic wars, heroes of labor, and distinguished scientists and public figures, maintaining a high ideological and artistic level of the publications; a wide range of lectures, reports, and talks to be given to the workers; theoretical conferences; meetings with veterans of the Revolution and labor and warriors; organizing excursions to historic-revolutionary places; gatherings of friendship and international solidarity; preparation and production of historic-revolutionary, scientific-documentary and feature films and television programs; competitions on best achievements in the field of science and technology; scientific papers; works of literature and art devoted to the jubilee of the Great Socialist October Revolution; production of jubilee shows; art and folk art exhibitions; decades of literature and art; reviews of amateur activities; scientific jubilee sessions and conferences; mass sports competitions; organized marches to places of historical interest;

"spartakiads" of the peoples of the USSR; and so on.

10 January 1967

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS

With a view to perpetuating the events of the October Revolution and the memory of the fighters for Soviet rule, central committees of the communist parties of the union republics and the councils of ministers of the union republics are asked to restore existing monuments, obelisks, war graves, and tombs of revolutionaries, with wide public participation.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union appeals to men and women workers of the Soviet Union to mark the forthcoming jubilee of Soviet rule with new successes in developing socialist industry in the fields of construction and transportation, in improving production activities of enterprises and increasing labor productivity, and in enhancing the labor traditions of the glorious working-class.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union appeals to rural workers to mark the October jubilee with a further consolidation of the economy of collective and state farms, higher yields of all agricultural crops, increased output of animal husbandry products, and all agricultural produce in general.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union appeals to the intelligentsia of the Soviet Union to fight still more actively for the more rapid scientific-technical advancement of our motherland, and for the further development of the spiritual culture of socialist society.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union appeals to Soviet women, the tireless toilers, to devote all their energy and initiative in the future also to solving the tasks of communist building and to take unstinting care in bringing up the new generation.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union appeals to Soviet youth to be true successors to the cause of the October Revolution, to become active builders of the new world, to acquire knowledge, and to maintain and augment the acquisitions of the older generation.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union appeals to members of the armed forces of the USSR to master persistently military technical equipment; to hold sacred and to promote the revolutionary and combat traditions of the army and navy; to protect watchfully and reliably the sacred boundaries of the Soviet state born in the October Socialist Revolution.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union expresses its firm conviction that communists, members of the Komsomol, and all workers will, through their creative labor, further enhance the economic and military power of the country; that they will even more energetically realize the mighty plans of communist building defined by the party program and the decisions of the 23d Congress of the CPSU; and that they will give a worthy welcome to the glorious 50th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution.